

THE BUGLE.

Congregational Friends.

Proceedings of the Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends held at Watertown, N. Y. on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of 6 months, 1853.

This association of Friends is a truly reformatory one, Radical, liberal & uncompromising in its principles, and thorough and fearless in its motives. Its views of church organization may be learned from the following extract from its "Basis of association."

The association is in correspondence with several other similar ones in different parts of the country. Though what are their numbers or prospects of increase we have no means of knowing, evidently their principles are too truthful and their measures too unpopular for any rapid increase.

No laws nor institutions of men, should restrict this individual exercise of conscience, of responsibility. The only restriction that can be Christian or lawful in this momentous matter, in the terms of association, is the admission of the obvious principle, that no pretext of conscience can be valid which violates the equal rights of others, or any of the unchangeable principles of moral obligation, which are primary to conscience, and by which, in the Divine order, it is to be governed.

Liberty of conscience, then—the recognition of the right of every member to act in obedience to the evidence of Divine Light, in its present and progressive unfoldings of truth and duty to the world, must be a fundamental principle in every right organization. That this perfect liberty of conscience, is the right of every sane and accountable human being, appears from several other considerations. Mankind partake of the variety which every where marks the Creator's works. Though identical in the elements of their being, these elements exist in the race in infinitely diversified proportions. Hence their individuality, their peculiarities of character. Again, they are each subject to influences as diversified as their mental and physical peculiarities—all which affect their character, their views, their actions. This diversity furnishes occasion for a most profitable exercise of some of the finest feelings and affections of our nature—tenderness, kindness, tolerance. From the universality of the facts in the case, the practice of these virtues is obligatory on all, and no institution can be Christian—can exemplify love to God and man—the substance of Christianity—that is deficient in these virtues. "Christianity," says an enlightened writer, "respects this diversity in men—aiming not to undo but further God's will; not fashioning all men after one pattern—to think alike, act alike, be alike even look alike. It is something far other than Christianity which demands that. A Christian church then should put no fetters on the man: it should have unity of purpose, but with the most entire freedom for the individual. When you sacrifice the man to the mass in church or state—church or state becomes an offence, a stumbling block in the way of progress, and must end or mend. The greater the variety of individualities in church or state, the better it is—so long as all are really manly, humane and accordant. A church must needs be partial, not catholic, where all men think alike—narrow and little." It has been the want of this broad and Christian ground of toleration that has been the bane of every church, Catholic and Protestant. In proportion to its absence, despotic and oppressive measures have marred the harmony and painfully deflated the objects of religious society.

Two evils, at least, if not wholly excluded, would find but scanty soil to grow in—Tyranny and Sectarianism. And these will be the more effectually prevented by the recognition of the great principle, already adverted to, of perfect liberty of conscience—which in our view, forbids the establishing of any thing as a barrier to religious fellowship, either as regards individuals, or the inter-communication of congregations, but the violation of the great unchangeable principles of morals, revealed, as facts of consciousness, to the universal human mind—Reverence of God, Justice, Mercy, Benevolence, Veracity, Chastity, &c. In other words, nothing but what is plainly incompatible with love to God, and love to man—leaving each to the test: "By their fruits ye shall know them," independently of abstract opinions. Thus a brother or sister might hold the doctrine of the Trinity, or of a Vicarious Atonement—might practice Water Baptism, the ceremony of Bread and Wine, and kindred rituals, or he might believe none of these, and his right should be recognized to preach his conscientious convictions of these matters in any of our meetings—each, in either case, conceding the right of every other brother and sister, who may deem that error has been promulgated, to endeavor, in the pure spirit of love and kindness, to make it apparent, either before the same congregation, or in any of our meetings where they apprehend themselves called upon to do so. Thus, by the recognition of equal rights, and the sacredness of conscience, and of the duty of reciprocal kindness, a narrow sectarianism and party feeling would vanish before the light of truth, and the minds of the sincere and pious be more and more united. Nothing would be found so potent to promote unanimity of sentiment and brotherly love, as action based on these Divine principles. Under their influence a censorious and contentious spirit would find no place, the governing desire would be the attainment of truth. And thus would be verified the words of the excellent Isaac Penington—"It is not the different practice from one another that breaks the peace and unity, but the judging one another because of differing practices."

We may advert to yet another great evil, which, in the church order we have defined, must receive its effectual check. We mean Priestcraft. This naturally grows out of a dependence on our fellow beings, as representing superior means of Divine knowledge. In this dependence individual talents are neglected, and individual responsibility is sought to be transferred to the person or persons on whom the dependence rests. And this dependence gives power to those on whom it is placed, and makes those who place it easy subjects for its exercise. In this way a large proportion of the professors of religion become, to a greater or less extent, the dupes of priestcraft. The same effect takes place, to a certain extent, among Friends, as the consequence of recommending ministers, as it is called; that is setting them apart by a particular process, as ministers of the Society. By this practice—which is a virtual ordination—the idea naturally obtains, that those thus distinguished have nearer access to the Divine Mind—superior means of Divine knowledge, than others. This leads to an improper dependence on them, and a consequent neglect on the part of their own spiritual gifts. Here great injury is sustained, both by the preachers and those who thus defer to them; and by the non-employment of individual gifts, in the inculcation of moral and religious truth, the body and community at large suffer incalculable loss.

The annexed extract from one of their letters to a corresponding body proves them to be formalists, or mere opinionists, but active comprehensive reformers. Men and women who appreciate the capacity of their race for intelligence and happiness and who are laboring for its perfect development.

We desire that we may faint not in reformatory labors. The deep wrongs of the slave—his incarceration of body and mind; war, and its deplorable attendants, among the nations of the earth; the oppression of the poor by the rich; land monopoly; and other wrongs, which afflict nations and outrage humanity, we desire, individually and collectively, to aid in overthrowing.

The misery, the poverty, the wreck of talent, the unfitness for the indwelling of the pure and lovely spirit of religion caused by intemperance, are deeply to be deplored. And it is not the duty of every legislator, of every philanthropist, to give his influence to launch from the community the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage?

The condition of woman; the development of her powers, and her advancement in intelligence and usefulness; her right to a full equality with man, are subjects loudly calling for increased attention and effort. On a full recognition of her rights depends not only her own elevation but the greatest advancement of man.

In short, the great purposes of organizations such as ours, should be to ascertain the truth, which a beneficent Creator has connected with our reason and our happiness, and to stimulate each other to a daily acknowledgement of it in practice.

We extend to you a right hand of Christian fellowship, and bid you God-speed in the holy work of love and righteousness.

Charles L. Brace—Interesting account of his fellow prisoner the Countess Teleki.

From an interesting letter of the Rev. C. L. Brace, from Vienna, July 8th, to the Philadelphia Bulletin, we extract the following account of the prison life of one of the noblest ladies of Hungary. After speaking of the monotonous weariness of the "death-like life" in prison Mr. Brace says:

I used often to slip by the sentinel, and go to one window, which but few knew of. It commanded a view of the windows of a fellow-prisoner, whose fate had deeply interested me. The unfortunate was a young lady—a Countess—from one of the first families of Hungary—a family long distinguished in its history—the TELEKI. She had been arrested a short time before I was, on a similar charge—of being in correspondence with Mazzini. The arrest had made her name known in Hungary, and I had often heard of it. How little I had ever thought of sharing the same prison with her! One of her friends supposed we were in the same conspiracy, and had told me of this window. I made many attempts to communicate with her, hoping to be able to assist her, when without; but somehow, I could never catch her eye. She used often to come to the window, to tend the few plants she had there or to gaze longingly out on the distant landscapes.

It seemed to me she grew paler every day. It was very sad. So young and beautiful—with wonderful accomplishments, and a noble heart, it was sad. She was confined to two small, miserable rooms, allowed no attendance scarcely, and with one or two old grammars for books, there she lingered through the long days. I saw her besides from our window, in her walk in the little garden, with the Provost. This walk and conversation with the Provost for an hour, was her only society and amusement through the twenty-four hours. I could see, from her whole manner and bearing, that it was true what was said of her—that she was a woman of heroic spirit, not in the least broken by her misfortune. There was a very old woman allowed to attend her in the garden sometimes, and one could see that, with all her dignity, she helped the old servant much more than the old servant her.

At first she used to have a lively young girl running by her side—a maid-servant of extraordinary genius, and accused of being engaged in the same plot with herself, though only twelve years old! But afterwards, very cruelly, they were separated, and the child was confined by herself in the city. The Auditor said, of the little girl, after the trial, "It is horrible. She is contaminated from the very root and core!" Or, in other words, young as she was, she was a thorough Republican, and a downright hater of tyranny! I had good information of what was going on, and I learned that the defence of the Countess on her trial was most heroic and patriotic. She met the abuse and cunning of the Auditor, with a spirit and dignity which even abashed him. And I know that in private she expressed herself ready to go through with any length of imprisonment if she could only help her unhappy country. Whether she was guilty or not I do not know, but from my own experience with Austrian Courts I should think it not in the least improbable she was another victim to their infernal system. She often inquired after the fate of "the American," so strangely arrested in the midst of Hungary; but we never succeeded in exchanging a word.

I am free, thank God! But she, poor lady and many another, even so gifted and noble, are still there behind those iron bars, looking out sadly on the pleasant fields and hills of the land for whose sake they have lost all—in vain.

A VALUABLE TRUTH.—If we scrutinize the lives of men of true genius, we shall find that activity and persistence are their leading peculiarities. Obstacles cannot intimidate, nor labor weary, nor drudgery disgust them.

From the Peninsular Fountain.

The Bird of all Birds.

Let the trumpet-tongued herald blow his soul-stirring blast,
And the banner of war to the wild breezes cast;
Let him sing of the heroes whose prowess and glory
Illumine the records of Fame's deathless story;
Let him tell of the conquerors, low-born and regal,
And exalt high their emblem—the eagle-dagged Eagle.

Let the votary of Cupid breathe softly his numbers,
As though he was soothing his lady-love's slumbers;
Let him sing, in his rapture, of fairy-like bowers,
In words that are sweet as the perfume of flowers;
Let him tell of the tender emotions of love,
And enshrine in his song its choice emblem—the Dove.

Let the pastoral poet touch gently his lyre,
As though he in languishing bliss would expire;
Let him sing of the joy and content that is known
To the hearts of Corydon and Phillis alone;
Let him tell of the LARK, as it soars to the sun,
Or of PHAEOX's song when the daylight is done.

No warrior am I, nor from me shall be heard
One sentence commending the battle-scarred bird;
No lover am I, and around me, I see
Birds worthier far than the Dove can ere be;

Trist not in season the SKY-LARK to praise,
And am always too sleepy for PHAEOX's lays.
But I know of a bird that is useful and kind—
The bird of all birds, to my common-place mind;

It deserves all the praise that mankind can bestow,
Though poets the theme may regard rather low.
My bird is the friend and companion of men—
The patient, industrious, matronly Hen.

She is stirring bedtime; for her dear little brood—
Perchance numbering thirteen—are all eager for food.

With her cluck and her cluck, she goes seeking around,
Scratching here, scratching there, until something is found,
And not the least morsel inclining to eat,
Till the breakfast of each little chick is complete.

She feeds and protects them—she is careful to show
Everything that is needful for chickens to know;
And I venture to say, by thy note of the lot,
Will her lessons in scratching be ever forgot.

They will prove, by their conduct in garden and yard,
That her precepts and practice they daily regard.

All praise to the Hen, for her motherly care;
She's a blessed old bird, with her dignified air.
Though many despise her, her I say it again,
The bird of all birds is that very same Hen.

She's quite an example—deny it who can—
And then so exceedingly useful to man.

Even now, while I'm writing, what visions arise
Of tables surmounted by chicken pot-pies,
With a dish here and there, upon which have laid down

A well-roasted pair, of a delicate brown,
By the side of a neighbor, who chooses to be served up to the guests in a rich fricassee.

And Betty, the kitchen-maid, earnestly begs
To know what she could do, if left without eggs.
Cakes, custards, and puddings, would be without doubt,
Like the acting of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out;

And, if lacking its trimmings of yellow and white,
Fried ham is not ham in the epicure's sight.

I care not for the Eagle, a fierce bird of prey,
Or the Dove, that is cooing forever and aye;
Though the SKY-LARK may wing a bold flight through the air,
And the song of the Nightingale challenge compare;

I'd joyfully give them all four for the bird
Whose cackle or cluck in the barn-yard is heard.

And I speak it with reverence—the Savior of men
Illustrated his love by the love of the Hen.

From the hill, he looked down where Jerusalem stood,
In the pride of her beauty, the favored of God,
And he mourned o'er her children refusing to come
And gather to him, as the brood gathers home.

B. S. J.

Woman's Love.

A man who had struggled with a malignant disease approached the crisis on which his life seemed to depend. Sleep, uninterrupted sleep might ensure his recovery. He was anxious with scarcely able to breathe, was sitting by his bed; his servants exhausted by constant watching had left him. It was past midnight a door was open for air; he heard in the stillness of night, a window open below stairs, and soon after approaching footsteps. A moment more a man, with his face disguised entered the room. She instantly saw her husband's danger, and anticipating the design of the unwelcome intruder, she pointed to her husband, and pressing her finger to her lips to impose silence, held out to the robber her purse and keys. To her surprise he took neither. Whether he was terrified or charmed by the courage of her action cannot be known. He left the room, and without robbing a house sanctified by such strength of affection, he departed.

The Louisville Journal estimates the present growing tobacco crop at 125,000 hogsheads.

Women's Rights Convention.

In accordance with a vote of the Women's Rights Convention held in Worcester, Mass., on the 23d and 24th of October last, another Convention for the same object, viz: "to consider the Rights, Duties and Relations of Woman," will be held in Worcester, Mass., the 15th and 16th of October next.

We invite all, both men and women, to meet at the appointed time and place, for the free and full discussion of this great question. The cause itself, affecting as it does the destiny of the race, takes the front rank in those Reform movements which the progressive spirit of the age has called into being; and invites to its aid, all who see and feel the wrongs which grow out of the false position occupied by Woman, and who having

"No dread of what
Is called for by the instinct of mankind,"
Dare give to such a movement, the sanction of their presence, and to embody in word and deed, the thought and feeling which they must have, who see that Woman, Socially, Civilly, Religiously and Educationally, occupies an unnatural and unworthy position.

The work contemplated, is no "child's play." It is directly with the thought, so deeply rooted and so hearty, that Woman is only an appendage, and not an integral part in the fabric of human society. It is in full conflict with the world's teachers, its preachers, its lawgivers, its facts and its painters.

It stands opposed to those soul-blighting usages of society which have consigned Woman to an aimless and objectless existence, and have baptized a life so unworthy, as peculiarly fitting and graceful for Woman.

Such are some of the circumstances; come then to the Convention, prepared as thought meets thought, to seize and see each new ray of light in dispelling the "gross darkness" that is spread everywhere, relative to Woman's Rights, and the duties that grow out of those Rights.

Reports will be presented, from the Committees, appointed by the last Convention: on Education, Industrial Advocations; Civil and Political Functions, and Social Relations.

In addition to those who last year gave interest to the Convention, Mrs. C. of Ohio, will be present. In behalf of the Committee,
LUCY STONE,
PAULINA W. DAVIS,
WM. H. CHANNING.

N. B. Papers friendly to the movement are requested to copy.

Fugitives and Manumitted Slaves.

TABLE of Fugitives and Manumitted Slaves from the Southern States during the year ending June 1, 1851.

STATES.	Fugitives.	Manumitted.
Delaware,	19	174
Maryland,	249	483
Virginia,	89	311
North Carolina,	57	2
South Carolina,	14	2
Georgia,	41	30
Florida,	16	22
Alabama,	32	14
Mississippi,	49	11
Louisiana,	79	96
Texas,	33	5
Kentucky,	143	164
Tennessee,	69	40
Missouri,	59	54
Arkansas,	11	6
District of Columbia,	7	

Total, 1017 3314
Total number of Fugitives, - 1,017
Total number of Manumitted, - 1,314

Slavery in California.

THE SLAVES TURNED.—Yesterday, a Missouri slaveholder arrived from California, with a fine lot of gold and a fine, looking young colored man, claimed as a slave. It appears that he had taken him from Missouri in March, 1849, and that the young man had served nearly two years at the mines, earning his "master" some thousands of dollars. At one time he was offered \$1500 per year for the fellow's services, but refused to take less than \$2000. He took him out as his slave, held him and worked him as such while in California, and compelled him, against the man's wishes to return with him as such, and intended last evening to have left this city for Missouri, with his man. Sam, however, took counsel as to his legal rights, and on learning that from the day he set foot on California he had been in law his own man, he just stepped aside and concluded to let the Missouri go back alone, but not until he had been given by a writ, issued by E. D. Culver, Esq., of this city, claiming one-half of the young man's \$2000, for his work.

Sam is a believer in the Scripture which affirms, "The laborer is worthy of his hire." "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." We see no way but that the Missouri must hand over some of the dust to Sam. What is worthy of note in Sam's story is, that there are other blacks at the diggings, kept and claimed as he was; and he affirms that there are so many Southerners and their agents there, that they dare not attempt to get their freedom or resist. He is a young man of great candor, and adduces the strongest evidence to confirm his statements. The writ was personally served on the owner so he must face the music. We commend him to the Castle Garden Committee for counsel.—New York Tribune.

Six runaway slaves from Wood county, Virginia, were arrested near Bloody Run, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, the 16th inst., and carried back.

P. P. Hill, inventor of the Heliotype, or the Daguerreotype in colors, has so far matured his invention that his pictures will be exhibited early in September.

David L. Elder of Ky., and others addressed a great free soil meeting in Boston the other day.

The Sheriff of Montgomery county, New York, is six feet four inches in his boots. Quite high sheriff?

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844.
I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess in a moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character.

JOSEPH STORY.
New York, 7th May, 1844.

I approve very much of the plan of the 'Living Age' and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT.
WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1844.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portrait of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.
PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years), but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while we are thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwell's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaeum, the busy and industrious Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britanno, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University; New Monthly, Fraser's, Tatler's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety of importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

We hope that, by 'winnowing the wheat from the chaff,' by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

THE LIVING AGE is published every Saturday, by E. Littell & Co., corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston; Price 12-1/2 cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

POSTAGE FREE.—To all subscribers within 1500 miles, who remit in advance, directly to the office of publication, at Boston, the sum of Six dollars, we will continue the work beyond the year, as long as shall be an equivalent to the cost of the postage;—thus virtually carrying out the plan of sending every man's copy to him POSTAGE FREE; placing our distant subscribers on the same footing as those nearer to us; and making the whole country our neighborhood.

We hope for such future change in the law, or in the interpretation thereof, as will enable us to make this offer to subscribers at any distance.

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YANKEE NOTION STORE.

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AT prices lower than at any other place West of the Alleghenies. Merchants and Pedlars are invited to call and see, (as seeing is believing) and we will give them the proofs, of the cheapness of our stock, which is principally received directly from the manufacturer and importer and consists in part of British and American

Sewing Silk, Spool Thread,
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Combs, Buttons,
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Perfumery, Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
Envelopes, Cap Paper,
Letter Paper, Fancy Note Paper,
Portfolios, Metal Pens,
Bonnet Wire, Linen Braid,
Worsted Braid, Silk Braid,
Fort Monnaies, Fans,
Zephyrs, Shoe Thread,
Scissors, Business Cards,
Needles, &c.

Just received and for sale at the Yankee Notion Store, North Side of Main St., Salem, O., a large assortment of Spool Silk in Boxes, warranted to be of the best quality, and each spool to contain the stated quantity of silk. Also splendid PATENT MACHINERY, a new article just coming into the market.

Our stock will be constantly renewed through Bancroft & Lee of Philadelphia. June 18, 1851. SAM'L BROOKE.

L. TRESCOTT & CO.—Salem, Ohio.
WHOLESALE Dealers in School, Miscellaneous and Moral Reform Books; Paper, Ink, and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dyestuffs; Dr. Townsend's Celebrated Sarsaparilla; Falmestock's, McLane's and Seller's Vermifuge and Pills; and all the Popular Medicines of the Day.—ALSO,
BOOTS & SHOES and Shoe Findings; Dry Goods and Groceries, &c. &c. Aug. 9, '50

Western Farmers' Insurance Company.

OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.

This Company was organized, and commenced issuing Policies the first of May, 1850. And, although it has been in operation but about eight months, we are able to report as follows:

Whole number of Policies issued, 2,000
" amt of property insured, \$1,616,160
" amount of Premium Notes, 6,477
" " of Cash Premiums, 6,891
" " of Losses, 760

Balance of Cash Premiums above losses, 6,131
From the above it will be seen that we already number more members than most of the Mutual Insurance Companies that have been in operation for the last ten years, and have more Cash on hand than any other Company in the State on so small an amount of risk. The astonishing success with which this Company has met is good evidence that it is one of the best institutions in the country; and it is believed that it stands unrivalled for liberality and fair dealing.

DIRECTORS:
NOAH FARRERICK, ARTHUR BURRICK,
ALEXANDER PATTERSON, EDWARD POWERS,
JOSEPH ORR.

OFFICERS:
N. FARRERICK, Pres't, J. M. GILMAN, Vice Pres't,
S. McCLOYD, Treasurer, LEVI MARTIN, Sec'y.
WM. J. BRIGHT, General Agent.

Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

REFLECTIONS.
J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wis.
James Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio.
Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.
Stow & Taff, Braceville, Trumbull County, O.
Moor & Johnson, McConellsville, Morgan Co., O.
Wm. Hambleton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O.
Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O.
J. & Wm. Fred, Harrisburg, Stark County, O.
John & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O.
John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O.
THO'S SHARP & BROTHERS.
Salem, May 30, 1851.

Every Body Look this Way!!
HAVING moved and re-fitted our Shop, we feel safe in saying that we will be able to give entire satisfaction in the way of

Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooing, to all of our old customers, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.
With Razors sharp, and chairs that are easy—
In shaving we'll be sure to please ye;
Combs that are ready, with scissors keen,
We cut your hair both sleek and clean;
If your head is coated with dandruff,
Give us a trial with our shampooing stuff,
And if you doubt at all and wish to see,
Call at Ambler's Block, just number three!
LEE & JOHNSTON.
Salem, April 12, 1851.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a small Farm, consisting of Sixty Acres of first rate land, situated two miles North East of Salem. There are upon the premises a Log House and small Barn, and one of the best veins of coal in the neighborhood. The property is that formerly held by Dr. Saml. Ball. Indisputable titles will be given.

For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply to James Barnaby, Salem, O. J. HEACOCK.
May 1, 1851.

THE YOUNG ABOLITIONISTS!
OR Conversations on Slavery—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per copy.

Also, at Dr. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store 34 West 4th St., Cincinnati.
August 10, 1850.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS
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PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to do, Naylor's System of Teaching Geography, or Balch's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Danvers, Columbiana Co., O. or at

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